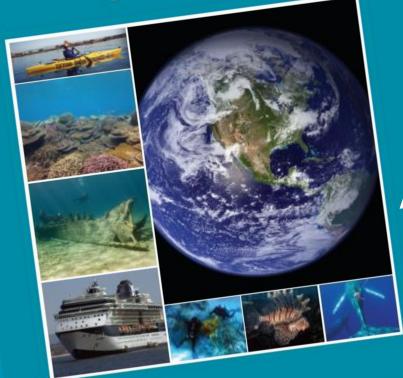
National Marine Sanctuaries National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration









Navigating Change

Marine Sanctuary Monitoring and Condition Reports

June 2013



What is a "safe distance"?







How do you avoid this?





What do you do when problems seem out of control?



How do you answer an inquiring public?

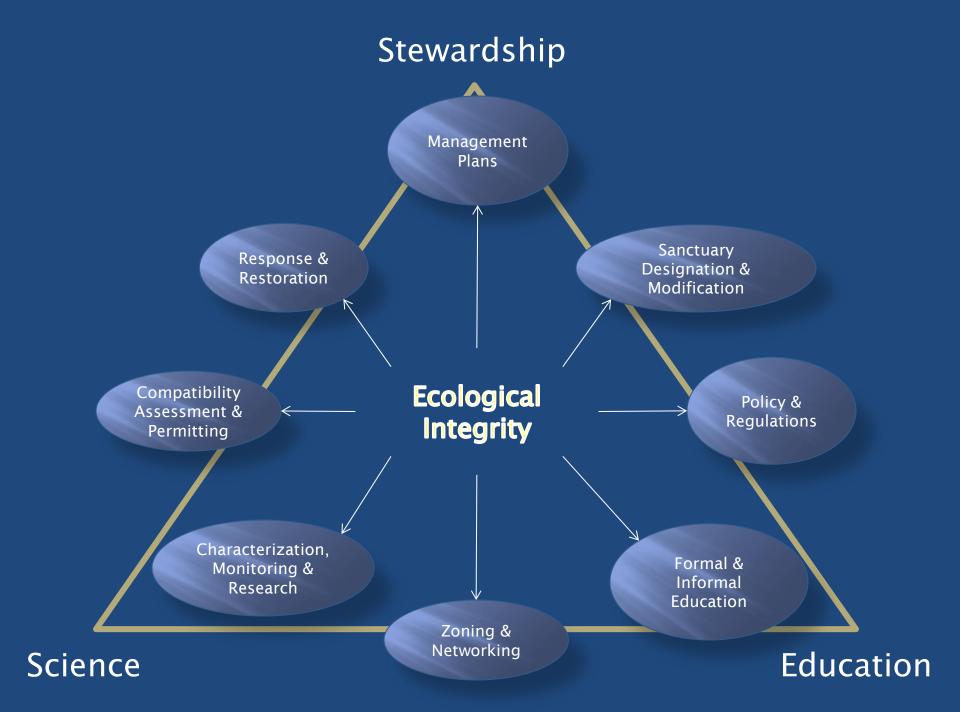


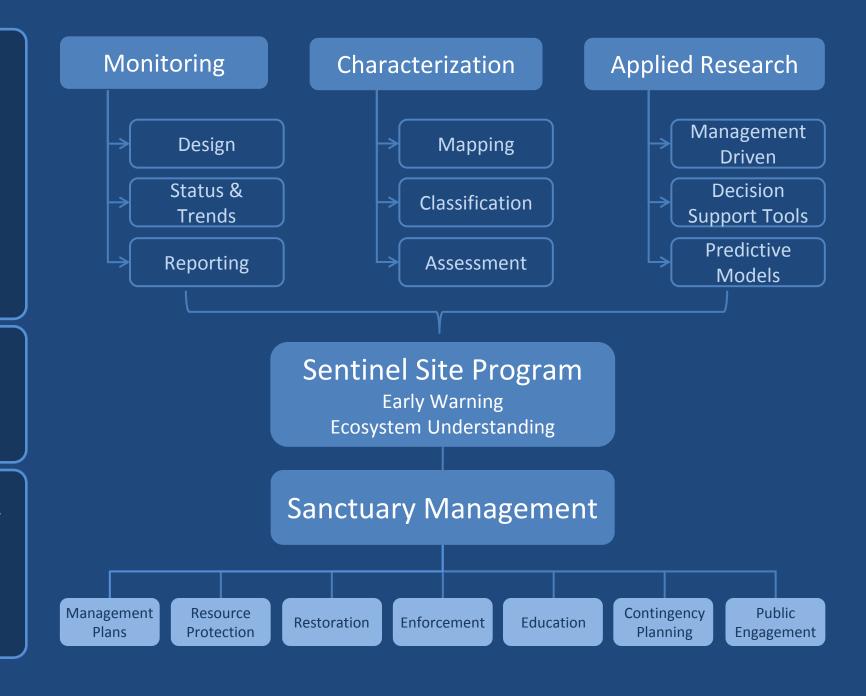
A Focus on Ecosystems and People

Serve as trustee for the nation's system of marine protected areas to conserve, protect, and enhance the biodiversity, ecological integrity, and cultural legacy of these ecosystems

Ecological Integrity

- Intact natural elements, processes & historic range of variability
- Natural adaptive capacity
- Characteristics persist or regained after disturbance (drivers, biodiversity, relationships)





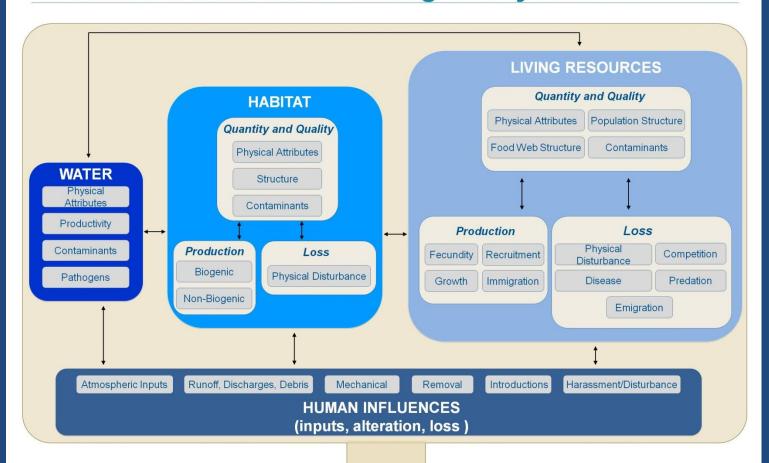
SWiM = System-Wide Monitoring

"Know where you are, and watch what you're doing"

- Consistent approach to design and reporting
- Tailored local monitoring to track resources and human use



Framework For Assessing Ecosystem Health

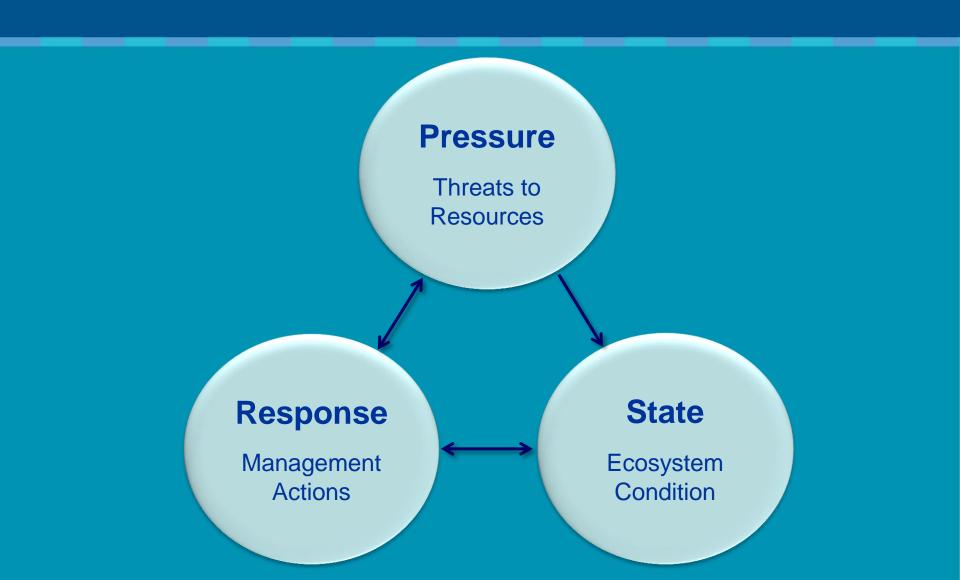


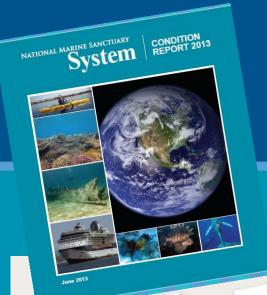
Ecosystem health in marine sanctuaries is communicated through condition reports...

The best indicators of ecosystem health...

- address Water, Habitat, and Living Resources
- measure qualities that enable an ecosystem to adapt to change or recover from disturbance

Pressure-State-Response Framework





Condition Reports

for the National Marine Sanctuaries



17 Questions: Status and Trends

Water

- Multiple stressors
- Eutrophication
- Human health risks
- Human activities

Habitat

- Distribution
- Biological structure
- Contaminants
- Human activities

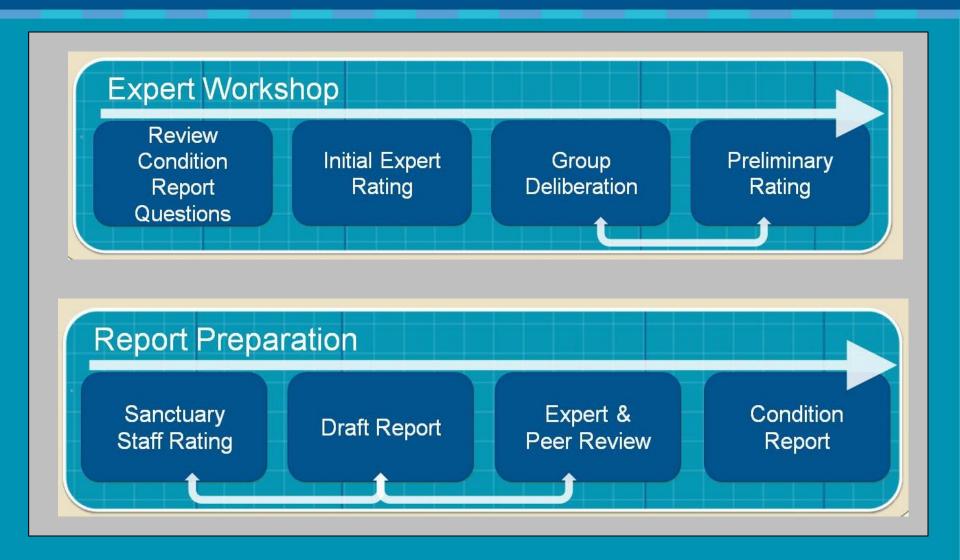
Living Resources

- Biodiversity
- Fishing impacts
- Non-indigenous species
- Key species status
- Key species health
- Human activities

Maritime Archaeological Resources

- Integrity
- Environmental hazards
- Human activities

Condition Report Process



Standardized Rating Options

9. What is the status of biodiversity and how is it changing?

Good

Good/Fair

Fir

Fair/Poor

Poor

Biodiversity appears to reflect pristine or near-pristine conditions and promotes ecosystem integrity (full community development and function).

Selected biodiversity loss has taken place, precluding full community development and function, but it is unlikely to cause substantial or persistent degradation of ecosystem integrity.

Selected biodiversity loss may inhibit full community development and function and may cause measurable but not severe degradation of ecosystem integrity.

Selected biodiversity loss has caused or is likely to cause severe declines in some but not all ecosystem components and reduce ecosystem integrity.

Selected biodiversity loss has caused or is likely to cause severe declines in ecosystem integrity.

Status:

Good Goodkait kait Poot Indeternined
?

Questions/

Resources

and how is it

What are the

contaminant

changing?

concentrations in

sanctuary habitats

and how are they

What are the levels

of human activities

that may influence

habitat quality and

how are they

changing?

changing?

Rating

- Trend:
- ▲ Improving Not changing ▼ Declining
- ? Undetermined N/A Not applicable

Description Findings

measurable but not severe

declines in living resources

or water quality.

water quality.

Contaminants do not

potential to negatively

affect living resources or

Selected activities have

resulted in measurable

evidence suggests effects

habitat impacts, but

are localized, not widespread.

appear to have the

Sanctuary Response

large areas have

been closed to

fishing that uses bottom trawl gear to

protect sensitive

habitats; negotiated

reburial of exposed

began marine debris

fiber optic cable;

removal efforts.

	HABITAT					
	5.	What are the abundance and distribution of major habitat types and how are they changing?	-	Reduction in habitat complexity by bottom-tending gear; short-term impacts from fishing gear and cable installation.	Selected habitat loss or alteration has taken place, precluding full development of living resource assemblages, but it is unlikely to cause substantial or persistent degradation in living	Sanctuary and partners map and characterize deep
	<u> </u>				resources or water quality. habitats and the	habitats and the
	6.	What is the condition of biologically structured habitats	?	Damage by bottom- tending gear in some deep	Selected habitat loss or alteration may inhibit the development of living resources, and may cause	extent of human impacts and convey information to fisheries managers;

biogenic habitats.

Prior studies indicate low

levels of contaminants.

Decrease in bottom

habitats.

trawling and presumably

impacts to hard-bottom

Basis For Judgement

Olympic Coast CONDITION REPORT 2008



Sentember 2008



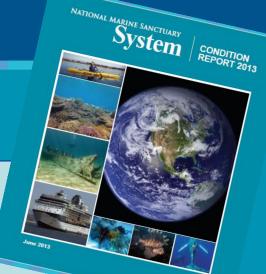
System Report



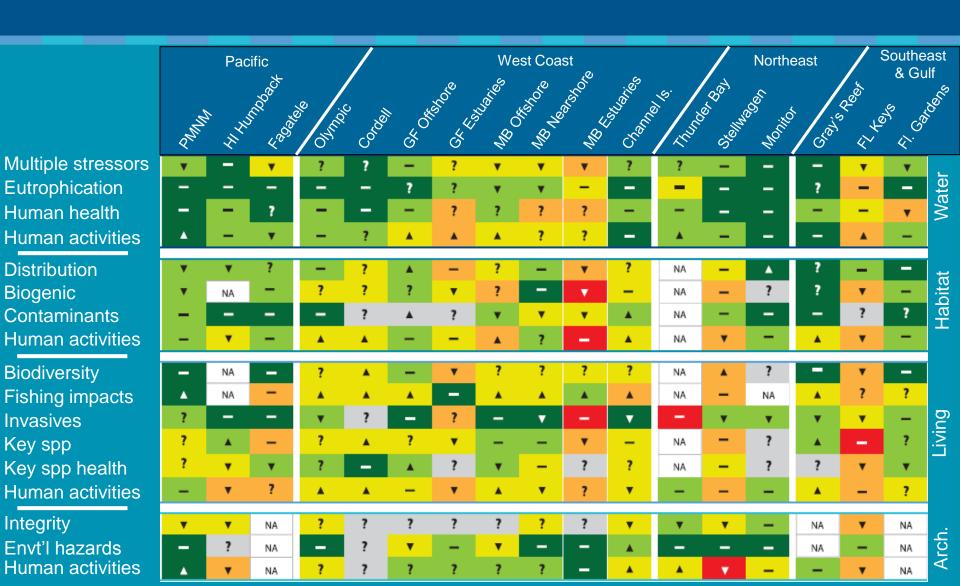
Common Concerns

Successes & Lessons Learned

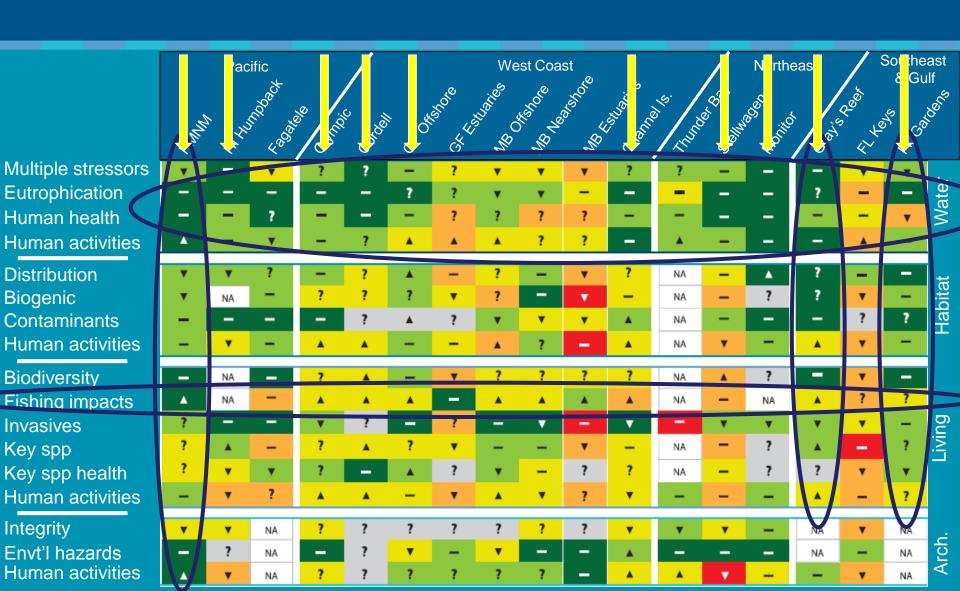
Our Actions



System-Wide Ratings

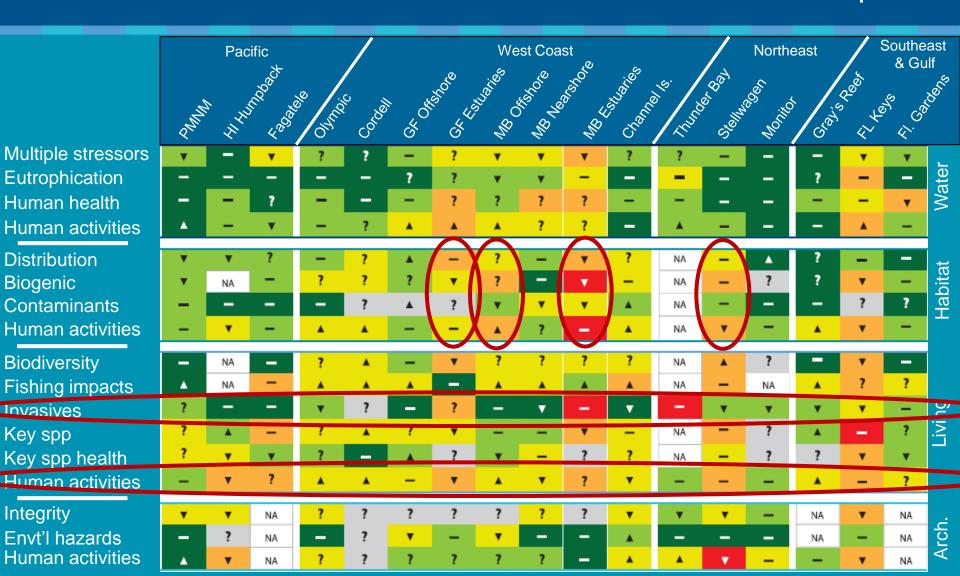


Successes

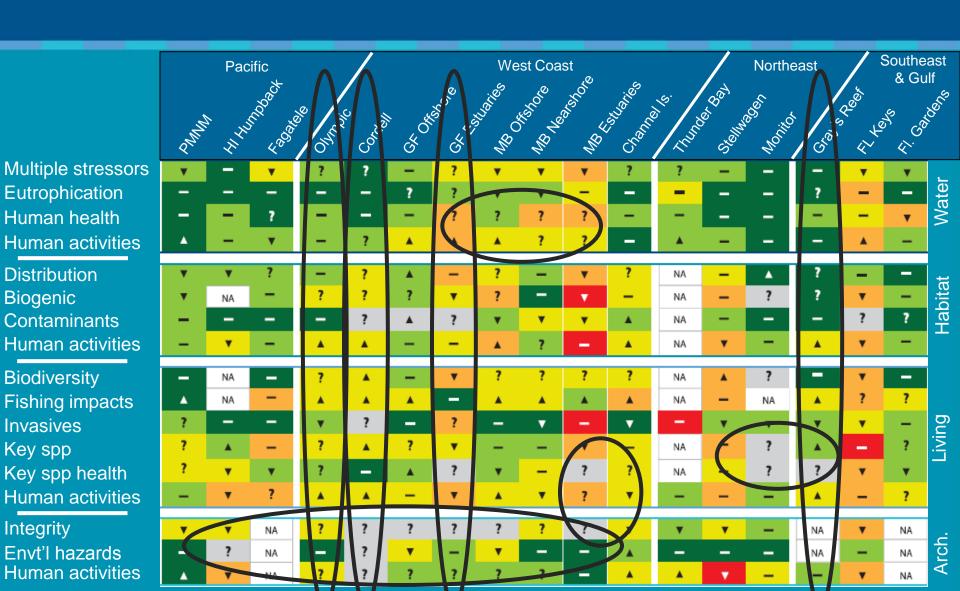


Problems

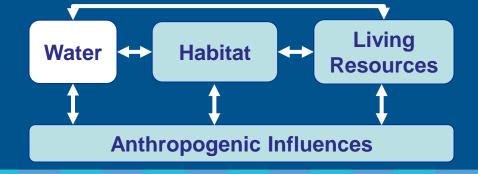
Nearshore/Estuaries Trawling Impacts Invasive Species



Monitoring Gaps

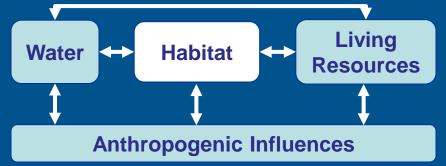


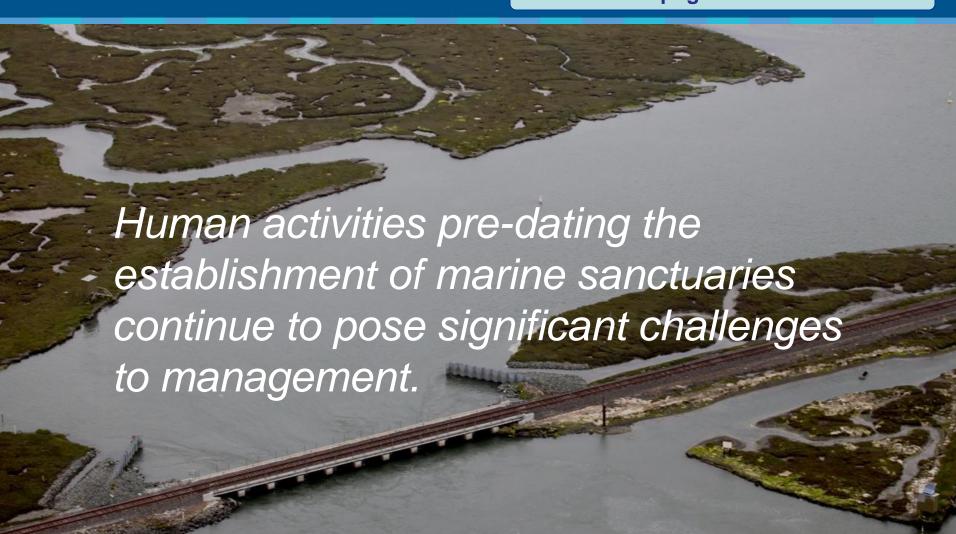
Water Quality



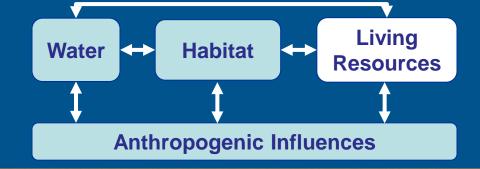
Sanctuaries rated water quality condition higher than habitat and living resources. The factor most influencing water quality is proximity to human development.

Habitat Quality





Living Resource Quality

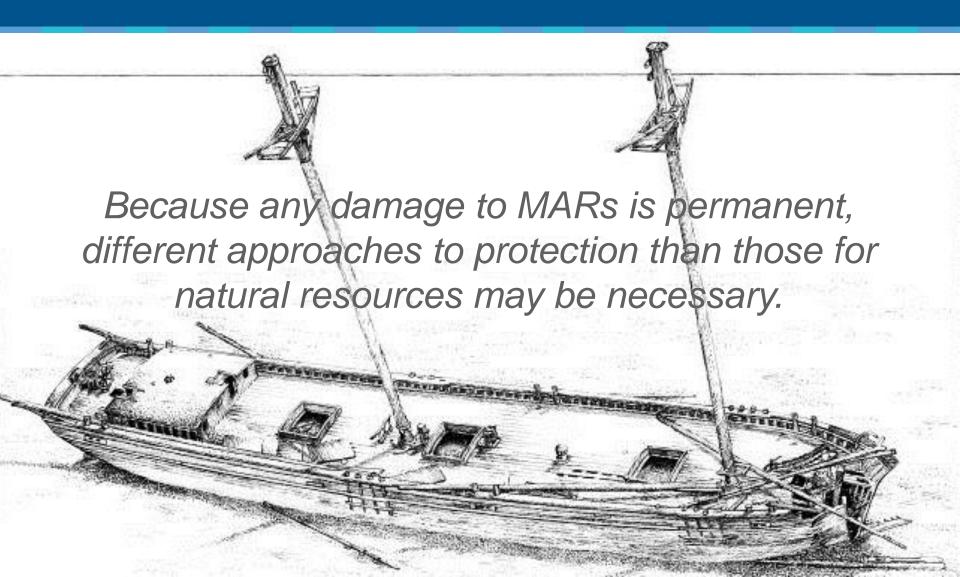


Challenges to improve living resource quality are significant. Many ecosystem processes operate at scales beyond sanctuary boundaries:



migratory patterns and movement of key species, regional climate variation, and increasing ocean use.

Maritime Archaeological Resource Quality





















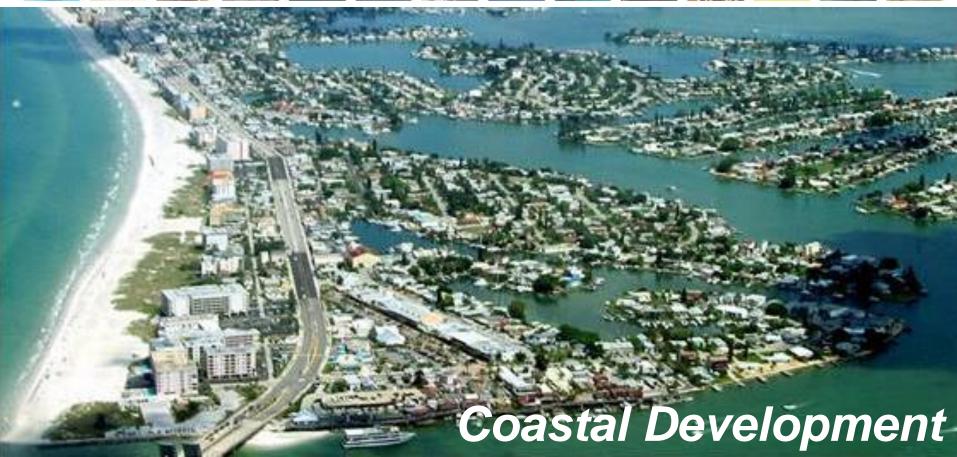












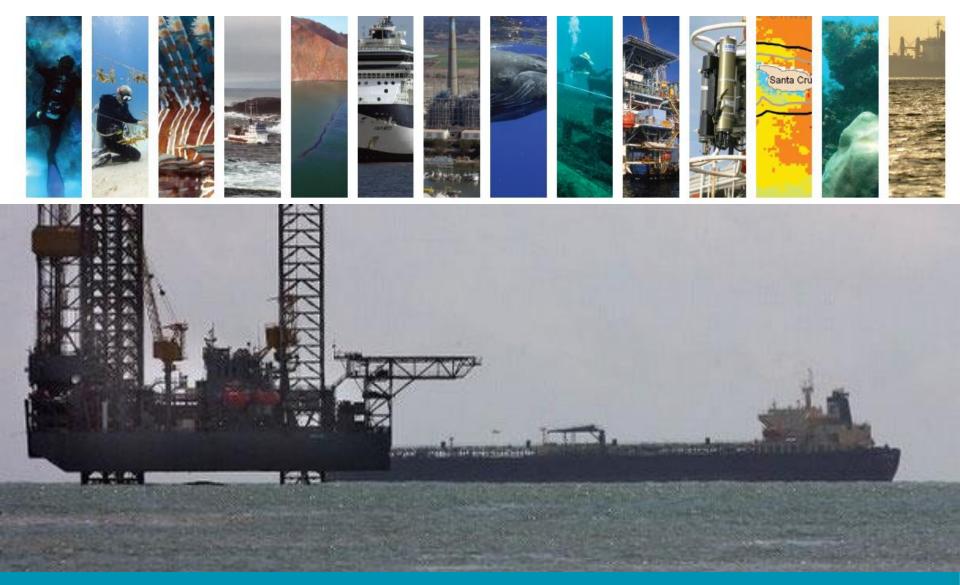




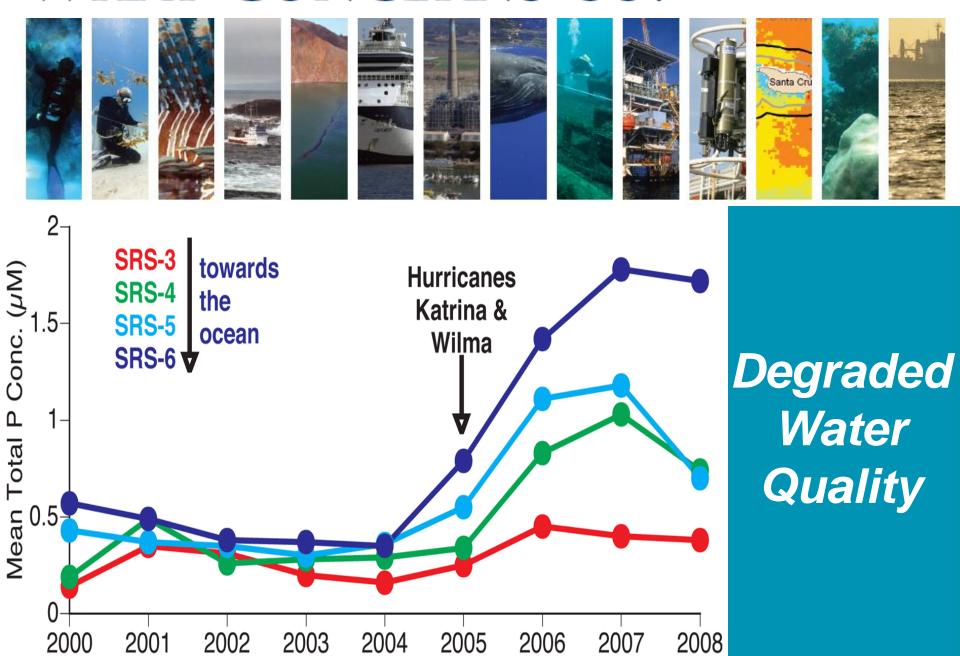


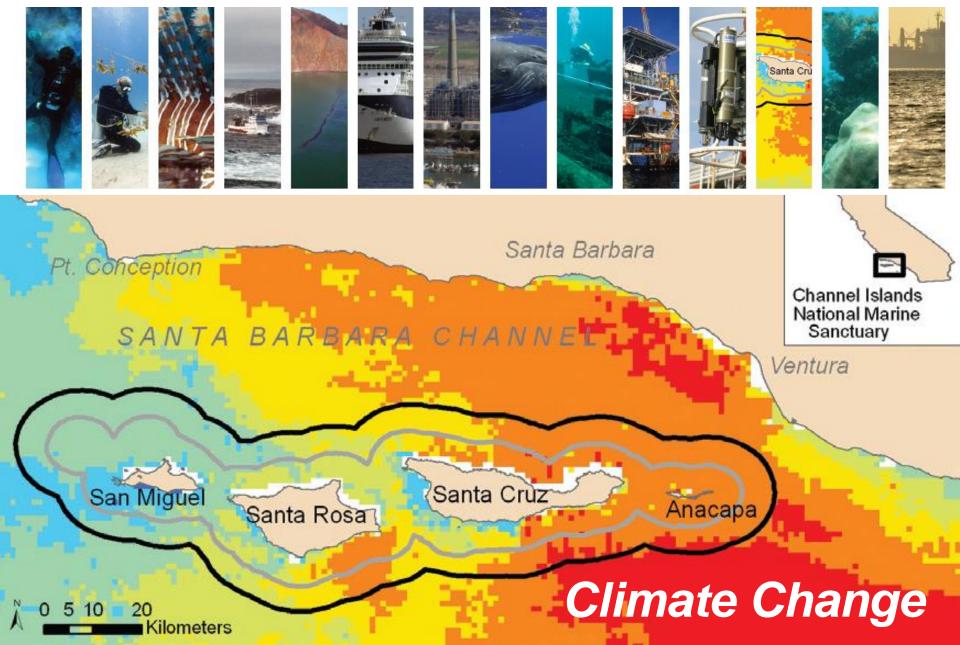
Threats to Archaeological Resources

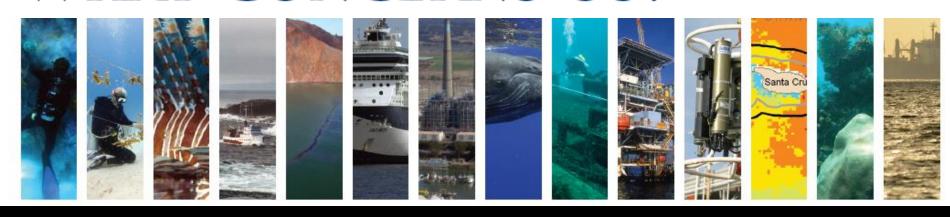




Offshore Industry









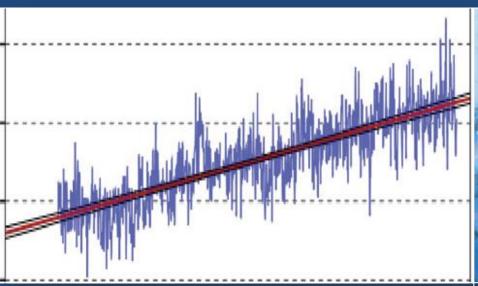
Ocean Acidification





Noise

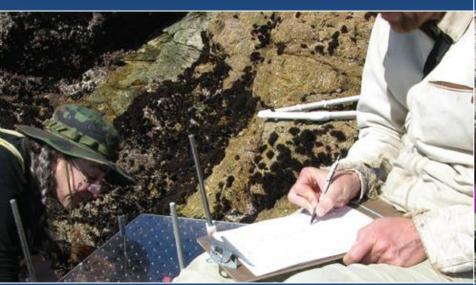
Successes, Lessons Learned, and Moving Ahead



Sharp Case San Case S

Baseline Conditions

Beyond the Boundaries

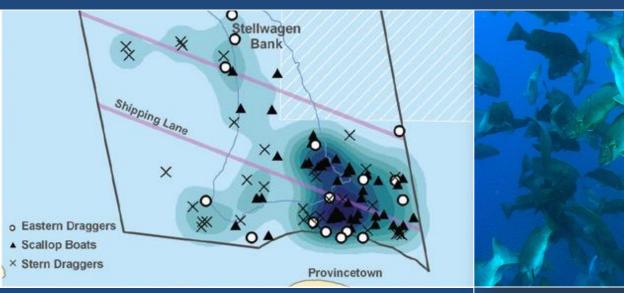


Monitoring Gaps



Collaborations Solve Problems

Successes, Lessons Learned, and Moving Ahead





NMFS Partnerships



Marine Reserves



Archaeological Resources

Value of Isolation

Expert Input, Our Action

Expert opinion is no substitute for monitoring and research, and vice versa

Science collaborations are essential and desirable

Differentiate commercial and recreational fishing?



Process Improvements

- Update questions
- Expand human systems in condition assessments: DPSER model
- Information sources and uncertainty
- Management plan links



Condition Reports Drive Management



National Marine Sanctuaries National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration





